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The Advertisers' Guarantee Company, of Chiesgo, hereby certifies that it has, by its expert ers, proven and attested the circulation of THE TIMES, Washington, D. C. The daily everage PAID circulation for the month of Au-

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This is GUARANTEED to the advertisers of the country by a BOND of \$50,000 in the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, deposited with the Northwestern National Bank, of Chicago, ADVERTISERS' GUARANTEE COMPANY, By J. R. MASON, President.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1898.

The Colored Troopers.

Washington has welcomed many heroes in her day, but her admiration was not too exhausted to make the reception of the black troopers this morning memorable. The first impression was that they were every inch soldiers. glong Pennsylvania Avenue with a finar spirit, a more soldierly bearing. Physically, the men were superb, and they stepped with a firmness and a springiness that athletes might envy. They were alert and showed in every movement the effect of drill and discipline It was the verdict of experienced officers that the Tenth is a regiment of

How these men fight the record of the fire grows enthusiastic in his recital. pulsion, if that is necessary. There is no need to make allowances for color. They did not merely fight The Rough Riders made what was justthere before them. They seemed atterly indifferent to the havor of the Span. trace of the early prejudice against colpeople are proud of their black heroes. troopers, by their remarkable submission to discipline and their bravery, have increased the military resources of the nation enormously. The experiment has been a thorough success, and the Government can increase its force of colored troops to any extent without doubt or criticism. That is what this morning's enthusiastic greeting meant.

Nearly a Renewal of Fighting That the situation in Cuba is a great

shown by the narrow escape from a renewal of hostilities between the American and Spanish troops at Manzanillo yasterday. The Americans, under command of Colonel Ray, were ordered to that place to take possession of the bar. racks occupied by the Spanish soldiers and to raise the American flag. Arrivwere still in possession and determined to stay, having received no orders from General Blanco to get out. The Spanish commander requested Colonel Ray to go away, which he stoutly declined six o'clock to receive instructions to move, with the understanding that at that hour, although his force was not nearly as large, he would begin the work of driving them out. The Spanish commander was just as obstinate. and but for the receipt of other instructions by Colonel Ray there would have been a fight.

There can be no sufficient excuse for such a state of things. Either the Com. missioners acted prematurely in directing the occupation of the post, or else they receded from the position they had taken. It is probable that without consulting with the Spanish Commissioners or with General Blanco the American Commissioners directed General Lawton to take possession of Manzanillo, where there is a strong force of Spanfards, on a certain day. At any rate, the commander there had received no notice that he was to get out at once and allow the Americans to enter, and, most narrow escape from a nasty little to similar trouble elsewhere. It may be sent against them if the rebellion

will be received in time to prevent a fight and the useless shedding of blood. That things have been badly manmuch everything to Blanco, including peals for re-enforcements are frequent, five months in which to leave, the American Commissioners, under advices from the President, have undertaken to expedite the evacuation. With cable communication between the different posts it ought to be possible to make the instructions to both American and Spanish commanders clear, and General Blanco should be informed that ence a movement is decided on his men must be ready for it, with the al-

Spaniards will be duly notified. Our Indian Fighters.

It calls for just as much courage to fight Indians as to face the fire of a Spanish line of battle or to charge a Spanish fortification. In Indian fighting there is demanded a higher quality of personal judgment than moving forward in line. The first ambush into which our advance fell in Cuba resembles the most common situation in a frontier war. Men are shot at by unseen fees and are helpless. It is the general verdict that this is more trying to the soldier's nerves than any other position in which he ever finds himself. When men go through it without panic they have earned the title of brave

That is what Major Wilkinson and his little band had to face on Sugar Point. Surrounded by concealed Indians, who kept up a steady fire, they never wavered, never lost their heads or showed signs of panic. The men advanced fearlessly, while the officers were almost recklessly brave. To prevent the panic that is to be expected at such a time, Major Wilkinson and his officers exposed themselves in the open ostentatiously to reassure the men. It was in this way that the gallant commander received his mortal wound. Even then he refused to give up. General Bacon was within hearing distance with another detachment, and as his life blood ebbed Major Wilkinson raised himself in the arms of a sergeant and cried: "Give them hell, General; give them hell!" An hour later he was dead, He was a noble man and a brave soldier, to whom duty was the greatest word in our language.

This determined courage, which led him to go beyond the exact requirements of his orders, to project himself into the field of danger a little farther than is necessary to maintain his honor, this prodigality of bravery to inspire his men is a peculiarity of the American officer, and, on occasion, of the American enlisted man. Whether it is in fighting Spaniards or in fighting Indians, the men of our army make nothing of their lives when recklessness will add to the chances of victory. The nation has every cause to rejoice in the possession of an army of such spirit and to honor those who fall,

The Cuban Program.

That the property-holding classes of Cuba are not favorable to an entirely Never has a body of troops marched independent government, without the supervision of Americans, is definitely settled by the petitions to the President urging annexation. At this moment those who advocate the immediate retirement of American troops from the island appear to be few. According to the long statement made by the chief spokesman of the alleged Cuban government-a member of the Junta in which any man might be proud, and New York-the party which it controls which the nation has every cause to and which includes Gomez and his men is willing that our Government should assume command until order is restor. war in Cuba shows. Every officer, every | ed. It fixes the limit of American occucorrespondent and every soldier who pancy at six months, after which time saw the colored troops advance under our soldiers are to retire, under com-

Perhaps the American Government may disregard the various plans dewell "for colored troops." They fought vised by different factions in Cuba and superbly for any troops in the world, carry out its own program. This ap-They did not only show fearlessness, pears to be to take entire charge of th but they did not flinch where it would affairs of the island for as have been pardonable in any soldiers. long a time as may be neces. sary, in its own judgment. It ly regarded as a heroic advance up a is not ready to consider petitions for hill. When they got there the black annexation, and it may be that it will troopers of the Ninth Regiment were never consent to it. However that may be, the first thing is to get rid of the Spanlards, then institute a military rule ish fire in their ranks. If there was a that will last until absolute peace is reached and the idle and dependent peocred soldiers it has vanished, and all the ple have become self-supporting. Then it will be time to consider the final des-The reception and the review at the tiny of the people. If, in a fair election, White House were significant. These a majority favors an independent government and there is no reason to doubt the ability of the Cubans to govern themselves without insurrections that would make all our labor, expense and bloodshed useless, they will be allowed to set up their own republic. It is safe to say they will never be annexed but with their own consent.

There is no sense in considering these remote questions now. It could only complicate matters and interfere with the work of restoring peace and pros deal more muddled than is necessary is perity, which is the thing of vital concern now. If any faction interferes with the American plans it will be gently but firmly suppressed.

The Hostile Pilingers.

Old fighters against Indians affirm that never were the redskins more desperately courageous than the Pillagers ing there, they found that the Spaniards in the present outbreak. Not even the amazing dervishes, who rushed to death singing to their deity, were more rash in charging guns that sweep ranks away than these hostiles of the Northwest. It is long since they have been to do. He gave the Spaniards until on the war path. Indeed, most of the young bucks were never baptized by fire until now. They have been a partly civilized tribe, belonging to the Chippewas, and of more than common industry. They have been notable for submission to the laws established by the Government for their regulation As we have said and as the Indian Commissioner repeats, only a burning sense of wrong could induce them to rush to a terrible fate. For they knew that once the hatchet was dug up, once soldiers were fired on, the chances quarter among the fighting bucks

would be poor. At this moment there is great fear of a general uprising. This would be a terrible thing, involving the lives of many thousands of whites and a long Winter campaign. There are fastnesses to which the Indians can retreat, and from which they can sally out for murderous expeditions, with little fear of early subjugation. Unless the State naturally enough, he held on. It was a authorities and Government agents are misled by their fears, the Indians can battle, and the same causes may lead defy many times the troops that can

not always happen that information extends. There are many unprotected villages where the scalping knife and torch will be applied if the hostiles are not intimidated by an early display of aged in Cuba there is every reason to force. Little confidence is placed in the believe. After having conceded pretty promises of the agency Indians and ap-

It is not one of the known purposes of the Alger Relief Commission to study the organization of the army. Still, there is no telling what it will resort to in order to escape an inquiry into the scandals. To keep it out, Surgeon General Sternberg sends in a statement of the inadequacy of the medical force allowed by law. To a real investigating body he would have to explain why such surgeons as the regular army has were ternative of being forcibly ejected. As subordinate to a civilian horse doctor a large force of Americans is soon to who was placed in charge at Chickamauleave for Cuba, it is to be hoped the ga and then rewarded for his high deathrate by being appointed chief surgeon in Porto Rico. He cannot explain it without making any defense of the War Department impossible. It damns the whole administration of the war.

> Sagasta thinks he would be more cor fortable and secure if the soldiers in Porto Rico, also, could be kept away from Spain for a time.

That little flurry in China being over, the authority of Empress Downger Tsi An, has been fully restored. The mandarins, corporations, and monopolies will now be expected to cash up their subscriptions to the old lady's campaign fund. She always has one. On a recent anniversary of her birth the faithful throughout the empire sent her \$15,000,000 Hanna is said to have taken in \$16,000,000 in 1896.

Spain has sent re-enforcements to the Philippines without first asking the conthey are said to be destined for the Island of Panay, which is only constructively and not actually in our possession, the President is disposed to allow it without protest. We have no assurance, however, that the Spanish troops will not be used aggressively against the insurgents. The fact that they were well on their way before our Government had any knowledge of it, is an evidence that Spain does not expect to surrender more than the Island of Luzon to the Americans,

The yellow fever panic is a disgrace to the human race, and a governor who flees from the capital and hides himself where ven telegrams cannot reach him deserves to be ostracised. The extremity of panic less excusable because it is known that the disease is not of a virulent type and that the mortality rate is insignificant.

It is worthy of note that the methods of the Alger Relief Commission have silenced the Republican newspapers that ecently talked so much about a thorugh investigation. The Commissioners are not used to trickery and they bungle the business and reveal the motive so plainly that the most ardent whitewash journal is ashamed to praise them or to openly approve their course.

The Indians now on the warpath are said to fight like demons. This only adds to the glory of the American troops, who, inferior in numbers, made them abandon their strong position. There is no courage like that of disciplined solflers, as the slaughter at Omdurman proved.

It is significant that the Madrid authorties do not want. Blanco's army to bring back its arms. That commander. in his blustering, bombastic proclamation, plainly objected to the peace protocol, and the whole army is bitter in its criticism of the Sagasta administration The failure of the government to pay the soldiers adds to their ill-temper. If they were allowed to return with their arm demagogues. This fear, more than any other cause, inspires Sagasta to delay the evacuation of Cuba.

Yesterday was a sort of Canada day in this country. The interchange of cordial civilities, suggesting closer ties between the American and Canadian Epis copal churchmen, was coincident with the announcement that a treaty between the two governments had been virtually effected, to do away with most of the causes of irritation.

Now is the chance for the younger reneration of officers to distinguish them selves and extinguish the Leech Lake Indians. No hard tropical campaign under burning suns awaits them. Not even the discomforts of life in Tampa or Chattanooga hotels. Nothing but fine open-air exercise in the bracing atmosthere of Minnesota. We wait in breathless expectation to hear that young John A. Logan, young James G. Blaine, young Alger, young Allen, and all the other young hereditators have volunteered for the Northwestern war. Their country awaits them. So do the redskins,

Italians and Cruelty.

(From the New York Tribune.) Leonard T. Hawksley, the honorary dire he Society for the Protection of Anii he Society for the Protection of Animals, in Na-des, Italy, is recovering from a five-months' illposs, trary, is recovering from a five-months' ill-ness, caused by an attempt to assassinate him. He says that the opposition to the society is wide-spread, as most ignorant Italians believe they have a right to treat animals with cruelty, and he complains that the Church fails to do anything to counteract this belief. Some of the priests, he declares, tacitly encourage cruelty to animals by teaching that God gave animals to man to use at his pleasure.

A Thirst Quencher.

A Thirst Quencher.

(From the New York Tribune.)

The Rev, George Charles, the clerical secretary
of the Church of England Temperance Society in
the Diocese of Canterbury, stales that the best
"sustainer and thirst quencher" he knows of is
made of this formula: Four ounces of white oatmeal flour, six ounces of lump sugar, and the
juice of one lemon. Pour one gallon of boiling
water upon it in a large jar. Drink when cool.
It is best made overnight for next day."

Horse Swappers.

Horse Swappers.

(From the New York Tribune.)

The convention of North Georgia horse swappers will meet in Gainesville, October II, to last three days. People wil be present from every soint in North Georgia, and many from Gainesville and North Carolina. It will be a large gathering. Five thousand animals are expected. Swapping and racing stock will be the main features. A fine half-mile track is located there.

Fountain Head Knowledge.

(From the New York Weekly.)

Mr. De Science-The officers of the Smithsontian Institution are having the chatter of monkeys
phonographed, in the hope that in time their
language may be understood, and it may be
possible to converse with them.

Mrs. De Science-Isn't that grand! I hope
they'll ask the monkeys, the first thing, whether
we are descendants from them or not.

(From the Detroit Free Press.) "I believe Clarinda is engaged to young Samp

Well, when he first called here she used to tell everything he said, and now she doesn't tell anything."

AN ALPINE TRAGEDY.

The Alps have claimed two more vica well-known mountainclimber, and the other his guide. The Chamounix correspondent of the London l'imes relates the fatality as follows: "Mr. Aston-Binns, a member of the

Alpine Club, son of an English clergyman, well known in Switzerland as frequently taking summer chaptaincies, and guide, Imsen, of Suas Fee, perished two days since on the Aiguilles des Charnoz. Mr. Aston-Binns was just com pleting a very successful season of mountaineering, and on leaving the Hotel Courtet on Thursday evening, expressed the very considerable number of climbs that the splendid Alpine weather that we have had recently had enabled him we have had recently had enabled to effect. He intended returning to notel on Friday night, and leaving the

note on Friday night, and leaving the next day for England.

"At midday on Friday I had ascended to the Chalet Inn, which has just been built on the Plan des Alguilles, 7,200 feet high, which is the new starting point for the Alguilles of the Mont Blanc range, and looking in the visitors' Look saw this entry. "Amon-Blanc A. " and saw this entry." saw this entry: 'Aston-Binns, A. C., and guide, Imsen.' This was the last writing from the pen of Mr. Aston-Binns. "While I was lunching the proprietor came in to say that the two climbers had

reached the summit of one of the peaks, and I went out, and saw through a tele-scope the two men who were in an hour or two later to perish so sadly. The summit contains in all five peaks, and they were attempting what is known as the traverse. The highest peak is only 11,591 feet, and was first ascended in 1874. At that time it was regarded as a difficult peak, and even in the last edition of his "Guide to Chamonix' Mr. Whimper says that the throughout the empire sent her \$15,000,000 in presents. This was pretty good for beginners in mountaineering, though for beginners in mountaineering, though the Alguille du Grepon is much more difficult than the Charmoz, and at one point in the ascent, called after Mr. Mummery there is a very awkward section which can only be done by guides and the best

ountaineers.
"Two hours after I had seen the climbers on the summit they had completed the traversee, and were seen at the foot of the Couloir only a few minutes before the accident occurred which has had so sad a ermination. They were expected back in Chamonix on Friday night at 5 p. m. and when yesterday morning came and they had not arrived, a searching party was organized, and the greatest anxiety prevailed in the village. All day yester-day groups were to be seen around each of the hotel telescopes waiting anxiously for the signals of the search party, while some had ascended to the Plan des Aigsome had ascended to the Plan des Aig-nilles in the bope of hearing that the ar-cident was not so serious as was feared. The first intelligence on reaching the Plan des Alguilles was the recovery of the drucksack, which the climbers had left at the foot of the mountain before as-cending. This was, in itself, a serious indication, and a little later the guides sig-naled with flags that the accident was

ery serious one.
"Last night they brought down the sad news that, on reaching the base of the Couloft, one or other of the two climbers slipped on the hard black ice, entirely free from snow, with which the glacier emmences. He had dragged his compun-on with him, and the two had slid along he surface of the hard ice some fifty r sixty feet to a crevasse, the opnosit wall of which they had struck violently, in all probability being instantly killed thereby, and had then fallen to the bot-

om of the crevasse.
"The glorious weather continues today it sadness reigns over the whole village and as I write these words in the early morning, the guides, who left a flag at a point where the remains were discovered, have returned to their work with ample ssistance, and a few minutes since seen cutting steps and preparing to de-cend into the crevasse for the recovering of the bodies. The guide leaves a wife and five children."

THE RIGHTS OF CONQUEST.

Sagasta and Blanco seem to doubt. Under the opinion recently given by an emi- is the sign "u" in Hittite. nent New York lawyer, Spain could no centest our title to Cuba. As to the Philippines, the question has seemed less clear, but the Army and Navy Journal topes our Peace Commissioners appreciate the strength of their position. This eriodical says:

"The public appreciates the fact that they might easily fall into the hands of the United States are to have Porto Rico and an island of the Ladrones for a nonand an island of the Ladrones for a pos-session—that Spain is to relinquish all may be asked for in the Philip-There is, however, much uncer-as to the rights of conous stream. sovereignty in Cuba, and that some conainty as to the rights of conquest accru- Jane. "Tin glad you married Uncle George, ng to the United States before the signa ure of the protocol, the status of the nations interested after the formal signaure of that document, and the rules of nterpretation which are to govern our representatives at Paris,

"Without attempting at this time to "Without attempting at this time to discuss with any particularity the considerable questions which are thus egitated, a few notable facts may properly everybody knows. Detroit Free Press.

First, then, it is to be noted that certain great tracts of the Spanish posses-I nited States prior to the closing of the negotiations in which the French minister took so notable a part.

"Occupancy gives the fullest power over government property, such as forts, arse nals, docks, munitions of war, and the like It puts the victorious nation into the place of the conquered, as far as the territory controlled is concerned; and recognizes no other limitation than such a resonable use of public property as shall make I possible, in case the fortunes of war or the requirements of a peace treaty shall so dictate, to pass over reasonably intact such immovable possessions as have com into its charge, and such art collections, libraries and movables as exist for the fit of the public, but have only the

attributes of peace. "A victor is properly in occupation when he has gained a sufficient foothold in a territory to satisfactorily demonstrate his ability to shut out the troops of the encmy, and the territory covered is only to be measured by the zone of his military innence which is not to reach far bethe region actually commanded by his guns. When the less fortunate command-ers find themselves shut up in a small section of the possession they have endeavor ed to defend and are absolutely unable to interfere with an enemy's administration of the whole outlying country, it may rea-sonably be argued that they are no longer in a position to maintain the sovereignty of the state, and that such sovereignty i

these parts has temporarily passed into other hands. "If such doctrines are applied to the actual conditions which have lately existed in a large section of the West Indies and the Philippines, it will appear that the United States was actually in occupation of much Spanish territory before the hos tile armies laid down their weapons.

Her Last Request.

Her Last Request.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

"Be it so!" haughtily spoke Harold Higgamore. "Lucretia McGinnis, you have rejected me with contempt and seorn. I meet your rejection with equal contempt and soorn, and an ashumed of myself for having stooped to beg for your hand. There are not only as good fish in the sea as ever have been caught, but there are better! Miss McGinnis I have the honor to wish you good ofternoon!"

afternoon!"
"That's all right, Harold," said the young woman, yawning shightly. "But please don't turn
on your heel, as you stride indignantly away.
It's hard on the sarpet."

How He Did It.

(From the Chicago Tribune.) Tiresome Calless How do you get rid of bores? Eminent Statesmen—My valet generally knows them and reminds me of some engagement. (Tap at the door.) Well, flarris, what is it?" Valet (thrusting his head in)—I beg your par-don, sir, but I think you have an engagement to dine with Gen. Hogo in about 'arf an hour.

ORIGIN OF THE A B C'S.

The Greeks gave names to the letters

The question has often been asked where Cadmus got the alphabet which he brought to Greece. He was a Phoenicia but his people did not invent it. The latest knowledge of the philologists, as given if the Chicago News, may be sum marized as follows:

which, meaningless in the Greek language could only have been taken from some tongue in which they were significant The resemblance between the Greek and the Hebrew names for the signs of the alphabet have many correspondences and divergences not a few, but these latter his satisfaction with Mile. Couttet with did not give the necessary warning until recently. "A" in the Greek is called Alpha and in Hebrew Aleph, being the first letter of them all in both cases. In Hebrew it means "bull" and even now the capital letter in English portrays the head and horns of that familiar beast when laid upon its side. But with a still older nation it is possible to carry the step one more toward the beginning of things for with the Akkadeans, Hittites and Sumerians, who preceded the Semitic Babylonians on the Mesopotamia plains, the word for bull is simply the sound of the letter, pronounced "au." "B" is Beta, Greek, and Beth, Hebrew, signifying house. In Hittlite house is "ab" or "ba," simply. "G" is Gamma or Gemel, and some have contended for its meaning of some have contended for its meaning of camel. The sign formerly was a mere angle, like an "F" with the short crossstroke omitted, and from that it was named Geemel, crooked. In the Hittlite a crook is "ga." "D," Delta or Daleth, is said to mean door. But, though it may be possible to see a

door in the triangular sign of the letter, it has the significance of pot, which is "du" in the older speech. For short "E" the Greeks had no name and the sound the Greeks had no name and the sound does not make its appearance in the Semitic tongues at all. The Greek called it "E" psilon—the latter word meaning nothing more or less than short. In Sumerian and Carian "E" means house. "F" is the Greek Digamma, so called because it has the appearance of one Gamma superimposed on another. The Hebrews called it "vay," meaning hook. This is more likely the Huitis "ya". "Z" brews called it "vay," meaning book. This is more likely the Hittite "vu." "Z" comes next in Greek, in which it is called Zeta. In Hebrew the same sign is named Zain, and is said to stand for weapon. But the ancient symbol looks more like a number of weapons bound together tha a single one it is really the Hittite "za," a quiver. "Th," Theta in Greek and Teth in the Semitle languages, is said to mean ball or globe. In Akkadian "to" means the sun. "I" Yod or Iota, is hand, and so hand means simply "I" in Akkadian. "L" is Lambda in Greek and Lamed in Hebrew, its sign being an inverted "V." The Hittite word for yoke is "ha" and the Hebrew ox-goad does not explain it at all. "M" with its wavy form is Mu or Mim and is to be referred form is Mu or Mim and is to be referred to an old word "mi" or the sea. It has been explained as water, "N," which is Nu or Nun, has been given the significance or fish, a rather wild guess. The cunelform symbol shows a hand with a scepter, and stands for "nu" or "nun," lend or master, "O," Aln or O micron—little "o"—means eye, but goes back further to the Cypriote "ya" or bright, "P," the Greek PI does not mean bright, "P." the Greek Pi, does not mean mouth, a far-fetched interpretation of the sign when placed sideways. It is prob-at v an older word of much the same meaning as "ga," "bai," or "pai," a ben or turn. "R" Resh or Rho, is the an "bal," or "pai," a bend cient ra, and means head in a number of tengues. "S" Sigma or Shin is the Hit-tite "shi" or tooth. The letter means bit-

ing in the Hebrew explanation. There are some English letters not no counted for here, but these, which are in Greek and not in Hebrew at all, fill out the measure of the former alphabet: Our "Y" is the Greek short of U or Upsilor In Highle "u" means plant. Phi in Greek is probably "pu," or bud. Chi, which is a guttural sound like the German "ch," is made like the English "x." It means sacred in the oldest-known lan-That America has a pretty strong case

That America has a pretty strong case
as to the Spanish colonies nobody but
Sagasta and Blanco seem to doubt Un.
Sagasta and Blanco seem to doubt Un.

CURRENT HUMOR.

"Whiteley is dangerously ill with typhoid."
That so? What regiment was he with?"—Phila-leiphia North American. "Our bird club had to dishand." "What for?"

bragging about her parrot.

Jane." "Why?" "Cause if you'd kept on being a school teacher I'd have been in your class next year."-Truth.

Boarder-Really, madem, I cann t wipe mysdry with such a small towel. Landlady-Very well, I'll tell the chambermaid to bring you less water. Fliegende Blactter.

dicated.

rst, then, it is to be noted that cergreat tracts of the Spunish possesswere occupied by the arms of the supper.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

He-Hold on! we cannot sit on this bench. It is freshly painted. She-If you were really in love, as you say you are, you would never have noticed the paint.—Fliegende Blactter.

First Little Girl—H'm! We've got water in every room in our house." Second Ditto—What an awful house to live in! We've got water only in the cellar in our house, and I know that's bar enough.—Boston Transcript. Deacen Pewer-Den't we you at church of late

Mr. Noddle. Noddle—No; the fact is it costs to much for tickets to socials and entertainm that I've made up my mind I'll have to save soul in some other way if I want to keep my b alive a few years longer. Boston Tran-cript "Don't you think," said the pensive girl, "that people make mistakes by acting on generous impulses?" "Yes," answered the smooth-shaven man, "I acted on generous impulses for nearly two months once. Now, if I don't get paid on salary day I don't act."—Detroit Free Press.

Pawnbroker-Well, my son, what can I do for rou? Youthful Custemer-My father told me to you? Youthful Custemer—My father told me to come here and offer you \$25 for a gold watch, and raise it to \$30 if I couldn't get it for less. Pawnbroker—My young filend, I haven't any gold watches for \$25, but I've got some for \$30 that are worth a hundred. Youthful Custemer—I'm glad of that, because I was to offer you \$85 if I couldn't get one for \$30. Let me see them please. (Pawnbroker retires behind the big safe for a moment to kick himself.)—Chicago Reco.d.

"Newspapers, A scandalous, hypocritical, ab-surd, scurrilous, indecent, defamatory, unfair, blocdsucking, menfacious, mean, low, cowardly, purchaseable, standerous, foul, backbiring, insti-tution, conducted for the sole purposes of har-assing Secretaries of War, and exposing their alassing Secretaries of War, and exposing their al-leged frailties. Should not be permitted to ex-ist. A grave peril to the privileges of office-holders, and a menace to honorable men like my-self."—From R. R. Alger's forthcoming diction-ary of the English language.—Pawtucket Times, Rep.

"I see you have taken down your flag, Wimshy." "Yes. I took it down as soon as the protocol was signed. I intended to keep it up until the actual declaration of peace, and would do so yet if it were not for the meanness of that man Chadwick across the way." "What has he do with it?" "He didn't run up any flag when the war broke out, but he used to come to his front door every day and glance up at mine. I took satisfaction in that until I found out he merely wanted to see which way the wind blow. He hadn't patriotism enough, dara him, to put up a flag of his own, and used mine as a weather-cock!"—Chicago Tribune.
"Most resourceful man I ever knew!" "In what

"Most resourceful man I ever knew!" "In what way!" "Well, ne wants to borrow a 'five' or a 'ten' once in a while, and as he is slow pay, although fairly certain, it got to be something of a nutsance, and I got in the habit of telling him I didn't have any spare cash in my pocket. It worked all right at first, but, just as I began to think everything was lovely, he walked in one day and said: 'Say, old man, I want to send a little money away in a letter. Gimme a check for ten for this \$10 bill.' Of course, I drew the check and handed it to him, but just as I was about to put his \$10 bill in my pocket he suddenly exclaimed: 'By the way, old man; that leaves me strapped. Loan me ten, will you? 'Yes, sir; when it comes to resourceful men I'll back him against the world."—Chicago Post.

MR. DOOLEY AGAIN.

He Thinks It Is Hard to Be a King in These Days. Peter Dunne, who writes the Dooley lucubrations for the Chicago Journal, has turned his teeming thoughts to ward the anarchists who kill:

"Tis hard bein' a king these days," said Mr. Dooley, "Manny's t' man on throne wishes his father'd brought him up a cooper, what with wages bein docked be parlymints an' ragin' arnychists runnin' wild with dinnymite bomba their ar'rms an' carvin' knives in thei pockets. 'Onnisy,' as Hogan says, is th' head that wears a crowen. They'se other heads that're onaisy, too, but yedon't hear iv thim. But a man gr'rows up in wan ithim furrin' counthries an' he's thraine f'r to be a king. Hivin may've intinded him f'r z dooce or a Jack at th' most, but he has to follow th' same line "Tis like pawnbrokin' that way. Y

niver heerd to a pawnbroker's so annything else. Wanst a king, always a king. Other men's sons may pack away a shirt in a thrunk an' go out into th worruld brakin' on a frieght or ladin Indyanny bankers up to a shell game But a man that's headed fr a throne can't run away. He's got to take th' job. If he kicks they blindfold him an' back him in. Whin he goes on watch he's cinched. He can't ask f'r his time at th' end iv th' week an' lave. He pays himsilf. He can't shrike, because he'd have to ordher out th' polis to subjoohimself. He can't go to the boss an' say. 'Me hours is too long an' th' worsn't is hours is too long an' th' worrsk is ta-ilous. Give me me pay check' He nas no boss. A man can't be indipindint unto boss. A man can't be indipindint un-to boss. A man can't be indipindint un-tess he has a boss. 'Tis thrue, Sohe take iess no has a boss. Tis thrue. So he takes th' place, an' th' chances arre he's th' big-gest omadhon in th' worruid, an' knows no more about runnin' a counthry thin I know about ladin' an orchesthy. An' if he don't do annything he's a dummy if he don't do annything he's a dummy an' if he does do annything he's grazy, an' whin he does his foreman says: Sure, 'tis th' divvules own time an' I had savin' that basthoon fr'm desthroyin' himsif. If, it wasn't f'r me th' poor thing'd have closed down the wurruks an' gone to th' far-rm long aso. far-rm long ago. "An' wan day, whin he's takin' th' air,

p'raps along comes an Eyetalyan, an'

says ne:
"'Ar-re ye a King?"
"'That's my name," says His Majesty,
"'Bether dead," says th' Eyetalian, an'
theyse a scramble, an' another King goes ver th' long r'road.

"I don't know much about arnychists We had thim here-wanst. They win again polismen mostly. Mebbe that's be-cause polismens th' nearest things to kings they cud find. But, annyhow, I sometimes think I know why they're rnychists somewhere an' why they n other places. It rayminds me iv what am'ly. They was livin' down near Ha-ey's slough in wan iv of Doberty's ouses, not Doherty that ye know, th Ther, a good man whin he don't dhrink No, 'twas an of grouch iv a man be the name of Malachi Doherty that used to ep five-day notices in his thrunk an' owned his own privit jistice iv th' peace Me Cousin Terence was as dacist a man as iver shoed a hor'rse an' his wife was a good woman, too, though I niver took much to th' Dolana. Fr'm Tipi An' he had a nice fam'ly growin' An' I niver knowed people that lived together more quite an'amyable, good f'r to see thim settin' ar-ro parlor, Terence spellin' out th' newspaper n' his good woman mendin' socks an Honoria playin' th' 'Vale iv Avoca' on th planny an' the kids r-rowlin' on th' flure But wan day it happened that that whole fam'ly begun to rasp on wan other. Honoria'd set down at th' planny an' th' ol' man'd growl; "F'r th' love it th' saints, close down that hurdy-gurdy an' lave a man injye his headache. th' good woman scoided Terence an th' kids pulled th' leg fr'm under th' stove an' whin th' big boy. Mike, come home fr'm Omaha he found none iv them speakin' to th' others. He cud do nawthin' an' he wint f'r Father Kelly. Father Kelly sniffed th' air whin he come in, an'

'Terence, what's th' mather with yee'r

"'I dinnaw," growled Terence. "'Well, says Father Kelly, 'ye put on ee'r hat this minylt an' go out f'r a plumber, he says.
"'I'm not needed here, he says 'Yee'r sowls ar're out of ordher, he says

Fetch in a plumber, he says, whilst goes down to Doherty an' make him

think his lease on th' hereafther is de-fective, he says."
"Yee'r right," said Mr. Hennessy, who had followed the argument dimly.
"Iv coorse I'm right," said Mr. Dooley. "What they need over there in furring countries is not a priest, but a plumber 'Tis no good prayin' again armychists, Hinnisy. Armychists is sewer gas."

His Sorrow.

(From the New York Tribune.)

A certain life insurance company recently re-tived the following letter:
"Dear Sir: It is with deep sorrow that I take find the number in your index—for the sum of \$3,000, has died suddenly, leaving me in this world in the litterest despair. This painful blow befell me this very day at 7 o'clock in the morning. Will you try and get for me the amount insend as quickly as possible? The policy hears No. 21,702. I can say very seriously and very sinerely that she was a faithful wife and an accomplished mother. So that matters may proceed more rapidly I send you between the more intense, I hope you will bely me in consuling myself by sending me very short, nevertheless the suffered very much, which rendered my sorrow the more intense. I hope you will bely me in consuling myself by sending me very promptly the aforesid smoont, especially after having received my formal promise—and I make it to you this very moment—that when the time comes I shall insure my second wife for \$8,000, double the amount of insurance of the defunct. My sorrow is immensificated, the prospect that you will laken to satisfy me sustains me in this terrible trial. In the hope that I shall stom receive the amount in sured, I and my cheldren pray you to accept our

Methodist Church Government.

(From the Philadelphia Press.) representation in the general cos-Lay representation in the general conference of the Methedist Episcopal Church has won from present indications, although all the local conferences have not voted on the subject. The vote at present stands 6,564 in favor of to 1,227 against. As a three-fourths vote is needed to carry the proposed amendment to the constitution, there is now over 600 majority in its favor. All votes taken recently have been largely on the yea side. Most of the local conferences still to take action are in the West, and if they were as anticipated, there will be a large majority in favor of the change and laymen will in future have equal representation with ministers in the governing body

The coal bod's on the chiffonier.
The tempot's on the floor.
And on the carpet, far and near,
Burnt matches by the severe.
But do not call the servants "wile,"
Nor blame the loving pouse;
They're absent for the Summer, while
The husband's keeping house. The water pitchers all are filled With lemon rinds and spoons.
The salt's upset, the sugar's spilled.
The dishpan's full of prune.
There's that to make a bonewife stare
On table, board, and shelf.
For this bright mortal can prepare
A luncheon for himself.

The sink's piled full of dishes that The sink's piled full of dishes that Are painful to the eye; The bird's quit singing, and the cat Has gone away to die. The papers that are coming, still, At morning, noon, and night, Have all been blown about until The front yard's out of sight.

All undisturbed the dust is spread, And cobwels, in a wreath.

Hang down from ecilings overhead

To littered floors beneath.

But ere the folks return he'll get

Some help to move the must,

And clean the house, and then, you bet!

Let on 'twas ever thus.

—Nixon Watern

AGAIN MONDAY.

Special.

500 Opaque Window Shades -2 yards long and 37 inches wide-You must note this fact - these are PERFECT SHADES-not seconds. Seconds can't do vou justice nor us credit, and we won't handle them. Perfect Opaques were never sold for so little before -complete to put up.

19c. Saks & Company

Penna. Ave. and 7th St.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

ocs.pm;oclifiam

There is a cafe in Venice which has never been closed, night or day, for 15)

Italy will use aluminum instead of wood wherever possible in battleships, as the result of the victories of American fleets

Singfried Wagner, the son of Richard Wagner, has completed his comic opera, "Die Barenhauter," and is to bring it out in Munich next month.

Persons who seem to know all about it advise a reformatory preacher of Chicago not to carry out his purpose of taking a number of men and women to see the

dives of that city. The "City of Churches" in England is the old town of Rochedale, which has like churches and chapels. Fifty belong to the Church of England and ninety-five to

he Noncomformists. Lobster-egg wine is a Maine coast drink, popular because it can be made without violating the liquor law, al-though it does fracture the lobster law. It is made by putting the eggs in a press The saloon keepers and restaurant keepers of Kansas City are on the warpath after the free lunch. They want it abolished. They say that it swallows up all the profits of the bar, and also makes the restaurant keepers bankrupt.

The African tribes who live near Lake Nyassa have an easy though agreeable way of committing suicide. When they feel that they must depart this life without delay they wade into the water and wait for the crocodiles,

Allegations that a child less than two years old was capable of rendering and did render valuable services to the pa-rents by doing errands and performing services about the house, such as bring ing fuel and caring for a younger are rejected by a Georgia court.

Verdi's Home for Musicians is pleted. It occupies a pleasant building in the Piazza Michelangelo, in Milan In addition to the living rooms there are a concert hall, a chapel, an infirmary and two covered tetraces. There are accommodations for sixty men and forty wors-

At the funeral of a Pennsylvania German, the men keep their hats on in church. The old custom of serving fu-neral meats is still observed among some of the farmers, and four hundred or five hundred people are sometimes fed, most

of whom never as w the deceased in whos-honor the barbecue is held. Robert Rennert, who died in Baltimore not long ago, was the last member of the Bread and Butter Club. The club consisted of some of his most intimate friends, and a fine dinner was given each year at the hotel by one of the mem-bers. While all delicacies of the season were included in the menu, no bread or butter was served, and for this reason

the club was given that name. One of the oddest exports from the United States, considering the places t which it goes, is the birch cance, Ran gor manufacturers are sending large numbers of these articles to Palestin Japan, India and China, and one late sent to Palestine was intended for a trip on the River Jordan. One recently sent to India was made to the order of a Bri-ish officer, and the cost of transportation was more than \$55.

The late Col. Joseph M. Bennett of Philadelphia, in addition to his bequest of property worth \$500,000 to the University of Pennasylvania, to further the scheme Pennsylvania, to further the sche coeducation, gave to the Methodi Episcopal Orphanage several lots of land with buildings thereon, and directed that the income of the residue of his estate after the payment of bequests to various persons and the distribution of \$10.00 equally among five other charities, be paid annually to the orphanage.

It is said that the gross receipts of cotton at Houston, Texas, on September 2, broke all records. The total amount was 11,517 bales. Some of the statistics recarding this enormous day's business are as follows: It took over 1,500 cars to bring this cotton into Houston. The gross weight of all the bales exceeded 1 000 000 pounds. There were required over \$6,000 acres of land to produce the cotton that came into or passed through Houston that one day. There was enough cotton in the entire lot to give seven pounds to every man, woman and child in Texas. Even at the present low price of the staple, Houston's gross receipts yesterday are worth over \$1,000. 000 on this market. Allowing each picker an average of 300 pounds a day, it has taken 2,400 men one solid month to pick this amount of cotton. Giving them 40 cents per 100 pounds for picking the seed cotton, it can be safely estimated that it cost \$165,000 just to have this cotton

A Medical Opinion.

(From the Medical Record.) The committee appointed by President McKin-ley to investigate the war sandals of neglect of the sick and wounded saidler, has commenced its work by the formulation of some questions to be answered by the different heads of departmen's asswered by the different heads of departments. Although these inquiries appear to cover a great deal of ground, they are in reality too general in their scope to be of any real value. These referring to the medical department of the army are particularly open to the objection of being for the most part indirect in their aim and quite ungrunnlaing in their results. While there is a disposition on the part of the committee to make the examination as comprehensive and as thorough as the circumstances will almit, it powers are necessarily limited, not only by virtue of its appointment as a part of a political machine, but also from the fact that it can have neclaing most than a nominal authority to automaton witnesses and none whatever to administer oaths. It is easy to see how under such eigenmaticanes no cuamination can be iborough consell to rield any practical outcome of tadical reform. Whatever the verifiet may be, it will be of necessity incomplete. The only committee to try the cases one appointed by Courress, and one which can call even the President himself to account.

In Vain. (From the Chicago Tribune.) "You spoke so suddenly, Alfred," the young woman said, with down-ast eyes, "that I wasn't prepared for it. Perhaps I didn't quite know my own mind. And-and if you should ask me again."

own mind. And—and if you smalle use a second of the content of the